

## THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL GAINES.

The death of this distinguished soldier and exemplar citizen has been announced as far and as fast as the telegraph could carry the sad tidings through the land. He has been lamented as a public loss; and from every fortress and military station in the United States the national grief will be symbolized by mournful ceremonies. We cannot, however, omit a passing tribute to the memory of the sterling old patriot, without doing violence to the relations of friendship which subsisted between the deceased and one of the conductors of this Journal. The public know his valor, his military skill, his intrepidity of spirit, the dauntless energy of his character—these have been chronicled amongst the treasures of the State—but in private life the simplicity of his heart, the honesty of his aims, inspired more of the respect of his acquaintances than his military exploits did of the admiration of his countrymen. His very foibles were the result of singleness of purpose. He was enthusiastic only in doing what he thought right. When he had convinced his mind that a given line of policy, or a great public improvement, was needful to the country, he would enforce it with the ardor of youth, and a pertinacity which no coldness upon the part of the people or legislatures could quell or even fatigue. He had reached the advanced age of 73—having been born in Virginia, 1777—but to the day of his death he was erect in his carriage as one just flushed with the pride of recent victory. He was attacked by a mortal sickness, in the city of New Orleans, on the 6th instant, and in a few hours after closed his eyes upon a world in which he did not leave a purer or a more gallant gentleman.

## OUR ARRANGEMENTS.

For effecting the earliest practicable delivery of the REPUBLIC to our subscribers, both at home and abroad, are necessarily incomplete.

We shall gladly profit by all suggestions we may receive from any quarter calculated to facilitate our operations to this end.

We should apologise, also, for the many defects in our sheet to-day, which are obvious to no one more clearly than to ourselves. Our small news is deficient from the deficiency of our exchanges, which we shall take immediate measures to supply. There is a disproportion in the departments, and in the length of the various articles, which we shall remedy in our future numbers. Many other censures we can readily anticipate—some perhaps of a more serious nature—but we all know that much is to be pardoned in the "noise and confusion" of an opening campaign.

On the 4th instant there was a sale by auction of Government steamships at New Orleans. The Alabama was bid off by Captain Wright for \$23,000. The New Orleans, which was originally purchased by the Government from Harris & Morgan for \$130,000, was sold to Captain Templeton for \$31,000. The propeller Col. Tompkins was sold to Jacob Barker for \$2,300. The steamship Fashion and Telegraph were to be sold on the following day.

## PROSCRIPTION.

We are much pleased with the progress of our Loocof friends, in learning and profiting by the lessons which it has been our privilege to give them on this subject. We would gladly spend more time in showing them what has already been done in this respect, but we are so busy in the progress of these, that there may be no pause in the progress of these, at last, docile pupils. Read the following, and mark its teachings:

In 1846 (says the New Orleans Bulletin) James L. Childress, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, repaired to Washington and applied for a clerkship in one of the Departments. His claims were seconded in the strongest manner by the Democrats of the Alabama delegation, and his appointment to the Treasury Department was almost immediately secured. Mr. C. then wrote to his family in Alabama, directing them to come on to Washington as soon as practicable, as that was to be their future place of residence. In the meantime, however, and notwithstanding, when, a few days after, he received the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I directed your appointment to be made out. Since that period it has been made known to me that you are, and always have been, a Whig. This is very unexpected intelligence to me. You never did represent yourself to me as a Democrat; but I took it for granted that such was the fact. It is impossible for me to make the removal contemplated, for the purpose of appointing a Whig. I have felt constrained, therefore, to revoke the order for your appointment."

"I regret this occurrence very much. Our short acquaintance had made a strong impression on my mind in your favor, and I still believe that personally you are entitled to my respect and esteem; but under the circumstances I cannot make the removal and appointment as intended."

"I take pleasure in saying that your department throughout has been correct and honorable."

"Yours, very respectfully,"

"Jas. L. Childress, Esq."

Here was a man who came up to the Jeffersonian standard; he was capable and honest—say, the Secretary had taken a liking to him, was prepossessed in his favor, and had no other objection to him than his politics. He was not a Democrat, and therefore he could not receive office! And these are the men who talk about proscription. Shame, where is thy blush!

FROM BERMUDA.—The royal mail steamship Avon arrived at New York on Sunday, from West Indies and Bermuda. She has on board \$17,000 in specie. The Trent, which left St. Thomas for England on the 15th ult., had one million of dollars.

LAND OFFICES.—The appointments for all the land offices in this State will be found under the appropriate head. They are all capable men, well known throughout the State.

George Wilson was formerly an officer in Gen. Taylor's regiment, and is, besides, one of the best practical surveyors in the country. Added to this, he was on intimate terms in Gen. Taylor's family. We have known him many years as a gentleman and an honest man. Register he will no doubt give satisfaction to the people of the Des Moines Valley.

James Bowen was also one of the Whig candidates for elector, and we have never heard anything derogatory to his honesty or capacity.

Estlin Morris, our brother editor of the Republican, is also well fitted for his station. He is highly respected and universally esteemed by all who know him. He was formerly cashier, we believe, in one of the banks of Nashville, Tenn.

Mordcaid Moley is well and favorably known as the cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Dubuque. As a correct business man he has few equals.

Thos. McKnight, removed by Mr. Polk, we believe, from the position to which he is now appointed, is one of the most popular and deserving Whigs in the northern part of the State. All things considered, we look upon these nominations as very judicious.—Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

## Correspondence of the Republic.

NEW YORK, June 11, 4 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

I cannot commence this correspondence with a more appropriate subject than the enterprise in which you have just entered. That is a topic which naturally suggests itself, and could not be easily overlooked by any one who enjoys an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sentiments and wishes of the friends of the present Administration in this great Metropolis of the Union. The appearance of "The Republic" has been looked for here with a degree of anxiety and interest which has very strikingly evinced, at once the consciousness of an intelligent community that this new enterprise was justified by the most important considerations, and the conviction that the arrangements made, with the view of conducting it successfully, afforded reasonable and just grounds for believing that the anticipation of those who wish you well will not be disappointed. Journalism in the United States has undergone a great revolution within the last ten or twelve years. So, also, has it been in Europe. The leading organs of political parties in the British Metropolis, for instance, have of late years greatly changed the tone, character, and spirit of their editorial writing and general management. Great condensation, nervous energy, practical sense, are now the distinguishing traits of London journalism. To a considerable extent the same improved style, adapted to the character of this bustling age, begins to manifest itself in the journalism of the great intellectual centres of the United States.

## NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The new appointments have given great satisfaction. In some quarters there has been, of course, some natural disappointment; and if you were to credit the statements of the opposition journals, you would suppose that that feeling was quite general. Pray don't believe a word of it! The public and private character, political integrity and general capacity of all the new officials are not to be doubted. So far as I can judge, and you know that I have had opportunities of judging accurately, and am not likely to be influenced by prejudice, the course of the Administration in respect to removals and appointments in this region has been eminently satisfactory.

## LOCAL NEWS.

One of the leading topics of last week was the trial of Mr. Thomas A. Walker, for the murder of his reputed wife. It terminated on Friday, when the case was given to the jury, and the result, as you are aware, was a verdict of acquittal. There was a great array of forensic talent in this case; and I listened to the summing up of the counsel on both sides with great interest. The accused was defended by Charles O'Connor and Ogden Hoffman. I have seldom heard a more eloquent or more ingenious address to a jury than that of Mr. Hoffman in this case. He is one of the most persuasive speakers at the New York bar—always thoroughly in earnest—and well acquainted with the springs of human action. His analysis of the character of Mrs. Walker, as exhibited in her letters, was singularly felicitous in point of style, and discovered no ordinary degree of philosophical acumen. On the other hand, Mr. Jordan, who was one of the public prosecutors, displayed great ability, and his dissection of the character of the accused was a very fair set-off to Mr. Hoffman's elaborate review of that of the unfortunate heroine of this most melancholy affair. The charge of the judge did not strike me as discovering remarkable power; of course the case has excited unusual interest, the parties concerned having numerous and influential connexions.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases reported as cholera, but from the number of deaths it is evident that a malignant and fatal disease is amongst us. Still, the visitation is, thus far, much more mild than was anticipated. The disease yields to proper treatment when met in the onset, and we have some reason to hope that it will soon disappear altogether. The weather has become much more salubrious. To-day the air is bracing and the atmosphere clear. It is now believed by scientific physicians that the cholera is traceable to certain electrical phenomena affecting the crust of the earth and the atmosphere, and this theory has led to important and successful changes in the mode of treating the patients.

## AMUSEMENTS.

This is the dull season for theatricals; yet our numerous places of public amusement are doing pretty well. At the Broadway theatre the Montplaisir appear in a rather childish ballet called the "Enchanted Bell." It is produced in very fine style, so far as the scenic arrangements are concerned, but wants interest and variety. Madame Augusta, who looks as young and graceful as ever, appears at Burton's to-night in a new ballet called the "Pirate's Isle," in which there will be the usual display of ruffians, blue fire, and pretty figures.

Grand melo-dramatic spectacle at the Bowery, and "Moe" at the Chatham street theatre, continue to delight the inhabitants of those mysterious regions which stretch from the Bowery to the East river—Niblo, the proprietor in days of yore of those famous "Gardens" where love and lemonade, the Ravens and mini-jupons, ruled the hour, is busily engaged in erecting a spacious theatre on the same site. The Opera House remains closed, and will not likely be ever opened again as a place of public amusement. Negro minstrels are still the rage with certain classes. Picture galleries are open in half a dozen quarters of the city; and thus night after night the thousands in our city who seek amusement are provided with the means of gratifying their tastes.

## VOLUNTEERS FOR THE HUNGARIAN WAR.

You have doubtless heard of Lieut. Mayne Reid. He fought in the Mexican war with distinguished gallantry. He is now mustering a battalion of Hungarians and Germans to take part in the grand patriotic struggle on the continent of Europe. These hardy, stalwart, enthusiastic men, have requested him to take command of them, and the young, spirited, and accomplished Lieutenant will not disappoint their expectations. It is probable that five hundred men will leave this city under Reid's command, each armed with one of Colt's revolvers, and fully prepared to sustain the honor of their adopted country on any field.

## NEW YORK, June 11, 1849.

The city is principally occupied with the subject of cholera. Yesterday the number of cases was very much diminished. The report was sixteen new cases and ten deaths. The number to-day is twenty-four new cases and twelve deaths. It is a very singular fact that the average number of deaths is, in fact, less now than there was no cholera in the city. The supposed discovery of sulphur as a cure for the disorder, which comes to us from Chicago, is founded on the supposition that it is a counter agent to that principle in the atmosphere called ozone, which is found in the greatest quantities whenever catarrhs and mucous diarrhoea prevail. We believe that the discovery is one of Professor Schönbien, the inventor of gun cotton, and is about six years old. There is in the English scientific periodicals much said on the subject, and

many letters and communications may be found there of those who are curious about these things. Sulphur has been tried here with varying success. I doubt whether it is a specific.

The arrival of the United States storeship Lexington at this port, under the command of Lieutenant Chastard, has caused some excitement, as she brings a large amount of gold. She had on board, when leaving San Francisco, 1,676 pounds, but landed 480 at Valparaiso. A part of her cargo consists of beautifully wrought cannon, taken from the Mexicans.

The British steamer Avon arrived here on Sunday from Bermuda, with dates to the 7th instant. She brings quite a number of passengers, and about \$17,000 in gold, for Mailand & Phelps. We hear that the steamer Avon has been made treaties have been made between Russia and the representatives of the English and French Governments, on the basis suggested by Mr. Hood. The siege of Montevideo was still continued.

From Hayti we learn that the President has failed in his attempt to subjugate the Spanish part of the island. Flour had risen to \$72 currency per barrel.

The new Collector is receiving applications for office in the custom house, and they are already very numerous. It is believed there are nearly four thousand applicants; and, under these circumstances, it will be a very difficult thing to give general satisfaction. We believe he is determined to do right, and the public believe he will. Yet his situation, to say the least of it, is very embarrassing. A number of persons went on Saturday night to his residence at Nyack, to make their appeals in person. A gentleman who was there at the time said the scene was not without its humor. The night was dark, and as the parties groped their way along, they were assailed by the watch dogs of the farmers with no little outcry.

It is understood that a new journal is to be established at Albany to support the Administration, on the same principles which have led to the establishment of the Republic. Thirty thousand dollars have been raised to establish it, and some men of acknowledged ability are to conduct it. It is an enterprise which cannot fail to meet the approbation of all the independent Whigs in this State.

The local news is of no interest to-day. One thing I had almost forgotten to mention, which is important. My correspondent in Paris writes me that there is great inquiry for American stocks in that city. United States 6's have the preference. He had about \$60,000 to invest for different parties in moderate circumstances, who began to fear that, unless they transferred some portion of their funds to the United States, they would lose all.

In haste, yours, G.

BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1849.

## Changes—Travelled Natives—Foreign Accidents—The city proper and environs—Cholera—Amusements—Sculpture—Bracket's Wreck.

Notwithstanding the rapid improvements and changes that have taken place in various parts of the United States during the last fifteen years, few of our cities have undergone so great a revolution in the character of their population and their external peculiarities as Boston and its environs in that period of time. Within the recollection of many, who are still neither bald nor gray, the old resident might walk through Marlboro' street (now Washington) days in succession, and not encounter an unfamiliar face. But now it is a chance if he meet a single acquaintance in his walk from the South End to Milk street. Perchance he sees a fantastically dressed youth, with long hair and moustache, and wonders what foreign count he came to town; but learns, a day or two afterwards, that it is the son of some Democratic neighbor, and that he has lately returned from Paris to spend the paternal dollars, and laugh at the admiration bestowed by ordinary people upon the singing of "such prima donnas as Truff and Tedesco."

But our travelled "natives" form a small portion of our population, compared with the immense accretions that have been made from foreign lands, principally Ireland. These have stamped new features upon our Puritan city and its suburbs. The Catholic church now stands in frequent proximity, almost in the very shadow of the old Calvinistic meeting-house; and a segment of Bunker Hill has been converted into a Roman Catholic burial ground. Several foreign newspapers are published here weekly: two for the Irish, one in the German language, and one in the French. But there is little danger that the old traits of New England character, that have urged Boston forward in her career of enterprise and improvement, will be merged in these new acquisitions. The chance rather is that Boston will give her own qualities to the infusion. We have our alarmists, who will prove to you with their slate and pencil, that if immigration augments, in the ratio which it exhibits for the last four or five years, Boston, or the suburban city, will be entirely within the political control of a foreign population. But there is little fear that Yankee influence will ever fail to be dominant on its own soil.

One of the most striking improvements in the architectural aspect of Boston may be seen in Washington street, near Summer, in the stately granite buildings that have recently been erected for stores and offices. In Pearl and Milk streets, too, where a few years since were dwelling houses and gardens, spacious warehouses now rise, massive and uniform, and presenting an evidence of growth that cannot be mistaken. These warehouses, encroaching upon some of the best sites for private residences in the city, give to Boston more and more the appearance of a great commercial centre, and threaten to make the peninsula, occupied by the present city proper, merely the business end of a metropolis, which shall have its private edifices in what are now regarded as the suburbs.

As railroad facilities multiply, the population annually sends its colonists to the beautiful country round about, where some of the most picturesque villages in the Union are rapidly remodeling themselves in the character of their rural architecture, and in their social-conveniences and advantages.

Three or four doubtful cases of cholera are all that have been reported of this epidemic in the city. Thorough precautions have been taken in cleaning the streets and scattering lime, and there is reason to hope that we shall escape with but a light infection. Little alarm prevails; and what does exist will probably have a good effect in making those who are its subjects more careful in their habits of living, more abstemious and regular.

The season for public amusements has nearly closed. Rarely has Boston been visited by so many candidates for the favor of the music-loving portion of the community. Concerts in rapid succession have been given, until at length it requires an extraordinary combination of attraction to draw a full house. The German orchestral companies, who have been driven to our shores to seek a living by the political troubles at home, have afforded the highest gratification to our people, and helped to elevate our musical standard. Gungl's Band, the Steyermarkische Company, and the "German-

jane," have all afforded us the opportunity of hearing the most perfect instrumental music that the modern European demand could evoke. For vocalists, we have had the best of the Italian Operatic Troupe, with Tedesco, Biscaccianti, and Laborde. Strakosch has delighted us with his brilliant performances on the piano; and Luigi Elena, a boy of fourteen, has taken us by surprise by his truly masterly performance on the violin.

From music to sculpture is but a step. Mr. Brackett, of this city, has recently completed, in plaster, a group, (if two figures can be properly classed under that name,) which he calls "The Wreck." It simply represents a dead mother and child left supine by a reflux wave upon a rock. The figures are entirely nude, and large as life. With one arm the mother presses the babe convulsively to her side, and the other arm is thrown backward beyond her head, which inclines downward, exhibiting the throat and the muscular developments of the breast, neck, and shoulders gracefully and with masterly fidelity. The expression of the mother's face is composed and beautiful, and the entire work reflects great honor upon the artist.

BALTIMORE, June 12, 5 P. M.

There is much anxiety here to see the first number of The Republic. It will be sought for with morrow with special interest. Its name will be a passport to all nations; may its permanency be secure.

It will be my duty, as your Baltimore correspondent and telegraphic agent, to keep you advised of the current events of the day, as they pass in rapid succession, by means of electricity, from one point to the other. We live in a wonderful age—one in which a peculiar revolution is being effected in the newspaper press. To keep pace with the rapid strides of improvement in this respect will require not only vigilance, but constant labor. Intelligence, perseverance, and determination are the ingredients necessary to success.

Up to this moment there are no tidings of the steamer Cambria, now about due at Halifax. We may have her advices to-morrow, or indeed to-night.

Our city still continues healthful. No actual cases of cholera have yet been officially announced. Our commercial affairs are rather quiet. No change in prices. Flour \$4 62; stocks firm.

## BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 2 P. M.

There were two cases of cholera to-day, and one of them proved fatal. Flour is rather active, but the transactions are moderate—we note sales of western at \$4 62. Grain is inactive, and the prices unchanged. Stocks continue active; we quote Pennsylvania 5's at 89½, U. S. loan, 1856, 106½; do. 1867, 114.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 12, 2 P. M.

There were 36 cases of cholera reported up to noon to-day, and 19 deaths.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

NEW YORK, June 12, 2 P. M.

There is no change either in the Cotton or Flour markets since yesterday. There were sales this morning of 4,000 bbls. of Flour at previous quotations. We note sales of 10,000 bushels of yellow Corn at 62 cts. There has been an advance in Mess Pork; 200 bbls. were sold this morning at from \$10 to \$10 25 per bbl. Hides are selling from \$4.75 to \$4.93; in the hoof, gross.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Boston, June 12.

In the contest between Palfrey and Thompson there is no choice—Palfrey is beaten.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

BUFFALO, June 11.

The steamers Hudson and Saratoga came into collision yesterday morning, on the lake, near this place. The former was much disabled, and two persons on board of her killed by the accident. The latter boat suffered but little damage.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS, &c.

St. Louis, June 12.

The Board of Health reports 70 deaths from cholera, and 13 from other diseases, from Saturday to Monday, noon.

The Missouri river is very high, and the Mississippi is rising. The weather is very sultry.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

LOUISVILLE, June 12, P. M.

The steamer Embassy, from Pittsburg, bound for New Orleans, collapsed her flues a short distance below the mouth of Green River, on Saturday morning last. A number of her crew and deck passengers were killed or blown overboard. Twenty-eight others were very severely scalded, and some of them mortally wounded. The number of killed is not yet ascertained. All the cabin passengers, fortunately, escaped unhurt. The wreck of the Embassy has been towed into Evansville.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

A second telegraphic dispatch informs us that thirteen persons were killed, thirty scalded, and five missing by the explosion of the Embassy. Carpenter, the pilot, and thirteen others were blown overboard, and a lot of them drowned. The books of the boat were lost.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, June 12.

Dates from St. Domingo have been received to the 1st instant, stating that much excitement prevails, owing to an attempt of the President to betray the country into the hands of the Haytiens. General Santa Anna went out, and drove the Haytiens back with considerable loss.

On returning, Santa Anna was refused entrance into the city by the renegade General Jimenes, who had attempted to arrest the American Consul. Santa Anna was about putting the city under siege. At the last accounts, the foreign consuls were about going on board vessels of war.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

An explosion occurred at Jackson's Pyrotechnic Works, on 34 street, above Shippen, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, creating great consternation. Three persons were injured, and one it is supposed mortally. A year ago this day there was an explosion at the same place, attended with loss of life.

[Telegraphed for the Republic.]

ADVERTISERS.

Will find their announcements so disposed as the exigencies of a new establishment demand. They shall all be well bestowed in season. We have placed on our first page matter that will be more interesting news to timber-consumers than to the general reader; but in the last column there will be found some miscellaneous city advertisements, to which we would direct attention. Our fourth page we have devoted to our advertisements from New York and Boston—Silks and Dry Goods—Law, Literature, and the Fine Arts—Jewelry and Military Goods—Hats and Expresses—Staples and Fancies—Straw Goods and Stationery—these invite purchasers to the largest establishments and the most liberal assortments. For further particulars, please look without.

## FIRE—BAGGING FACTORY DESTROYED.

Yesterday the extensive bagging factory of T. S. Forman & Co., on Main street, was discovered to be in flames—caused by friction of the machinery. Several of the hands, when it first broke out, endeavored to suppress the fire, but their efforts were of no avail. Before the engines could reach the spot, the entire building was in flames and quickly consumed. The heat was so intense that it repeatedly set the houses along the street on fire.

The loss sustained by the burning of the factory is estimated at about \$45,000. Insurance was effected on it to the amount of \$30,000, in four offices in this city—the Merchants, Marine, Atlas, and Columbus Insurance Companies, at \$5,000 each.

The bagging factory was known as the "Louisville Manufacturing Company," and they regularly employed from 100 to 150 hands, with twenty looms constantly at work, and which turned out 150 pieces of bagging per week.

The rope walk and hemp house were some distance in the rear of the factory and were untouched. There were rumors of several children being burned to death at the fire, which were, as far as we could learn, utterly false. There were also some tradititious and erroneous statements as to the origin of the fire.—Louisville Courier, June 6.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—The very liberal appropriations made by the last Congress for the improvement and repair of the Government buildings and grounds are being expended upon the various objects with a spirit of energy and activity reflecting much credit upon the skill and business habits of the new Commissioner of Public Buildings and the other officers charged with their disbursement.

The painting of the exterior of the Capitol has been completed, and a large number of workmen are now busily employed in doing the same service to the whole of the interior of that building, under the supervision of Mr. Cassel. Carpenters are busy in the Hall of the House of Representatives and Senate Chamber in re-arranging the seats in the galleries for the better accommodation of visitors, to be succeeded by the upholsterers, &c., and every thing will present a new and improved appearance to our national legislators in December. The grounds are also in fine order; and the widening of the streets and the planting of trees on the south side of both the Capitol and President's grounds, now nearly completed, will much improve their appearance. The paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, so long in progress, is nearly completed; and this beautiful street, lighted with gas and free from dust, (a consummation most devoutly to be wished,) will afford a glorious promenade to sojourners during the next session of Congress.

CITY HALL.—The contractors for finishing the exterior of the City Hall, (Messrs. Berry & Mohan,) under an appropriation of \$30,000, made for that purpose by the last Congress, provided that the United States courts should be therein accommodated, made a commencement on yesterday, which had long been an eye-sore and a reproach, and are determined to prosecute the work vigorously to its completion.

THE CANAL.—Great diversity of opinion and much dissatisfaction exist among our citizens at the prosecution of the work of cleaning the Washington Canal at this time, in view of the evil consequences which may result therefrom at the season of the year, especially when the cholera threatens so closely at our doors. We notice that a proposition was submitted by Mr. Wilson, in the Board of Aldermen on Monday, suspending the work until the 1st of November. The resolution was not acted on. At all events, if it is to go on, let the contractors move rapidly in the matter, and have it done speedily, as it seems to us much time has been spent and very little done thus far in the business.

THE HEALTH OF OUR CITY at this time, we rejoice to say, is very good. No case of cholera, or any thing approaching thereto, has yet occurred among us; and the cleanliness of most of our streets, and the sanitary measures adopted by the Board of Health, we trust, may prevent a visit of this destructive pestilence. In the sudden changes of weather to which we have been lately subjected, too much pains cannot be taken in regard to dress and personal comfort—clothes, colds, &c., will certainly trouble a great many.

Memo.—The Marine Band will discourse sweet sounds this evening at the Capitol, if the weather be fair. It is suggested that the Commissioner of Public Buildings would afford a gratification to the numerous visitors there, especially the ladies, by the erection of a stand for the musicians in the neighborhood of the Fountain, similar to the one in the President's grounds, where all can see and not be heard. At all events, if it is to go on, let the contractors move rapidly in the matter, and have it done speedily, as it seems to us much time has been spent and very little done thus far in the business.

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.—The members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, of this city, chosen at the annual election on the first Monday of the present month, with the Aldermen holding over from the last election, convened in their respective chambers on Monday, the 11th instant. The Board of Aldermen were organized by the re-election of Walter Lenox, Esq., as President, and the other officers of the past year. The Common Council re-elected Silas H. Hill, Esq., and the remaining members of the former body, and announcing the votes for Register, Collector, and Surveyor of the city, for the ensuing two years, and the transaction of some other business, the two Boards adjourned to Monday evening, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M.

## MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Jno. C. Smith, Mr. THOMAS COOKE to Miss LOUISA SLATFORD, all of this city.

## WASHINGTONIAN MINUTE MEN.

The next public meeting of this Association of the friends of Temperance will be held in the Baptist Church, Navy Yard, next THURSDAY EVENING, June 13, at 7 o'clock. The subject will be "Sobriety and Temperance." Among them is Mr. Calnan, a disciple of Father Mathew, recently arrived.

The community generally are invited to attend.

C. W. DENISON, President.

GEO. KLEISS, Secretary.

June 13—21

## WILLARD'S HOTEL.

Corner of Penn. Avenue and 14th street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

HENRY A. WILLARD, Proprietor.

June 13—4

## E. OWEN &amp; SON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 13—1y

## W. T. PORTER,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter.